

## J. P. MORGAN SHOT BY 'INSPIRED' MAN AT COUNTRY HOME

Wounded in Hip and Breast by Assailant at "Bidding From on High."

INJURIES OF FINANCIER ARE HELD NOT SERIOUS

Culprit, Overpowered by Servants, Had Suit Cases Containing Dynamite and Nitroglycerin.

### BOUGHT END OF THE WAR

Prisoner, Who Describes Himself as F. Holt of Cornell University Faculty, Denies He Meant to Kill or Hurt Mr. Morgan.



J. P. MORGAN, JR.

NEW YORK, July 3.—J. P. Morgan, head of the big banking house of his name, and financial agent in this country of the British government, was shot twice at his country home near Glen Cove, L. I., by a man who entered the Morgan home shortly after 9 o'clock today.

It was said that Mr. Morgan was not seriously wounded. One of the shots, it was reported, took effect in his hip, the other in his breast, tearing the flesh and passing out through his arm. The assailant was overpowered by servants, placed in the Morgan automobile and rushed to Glen Cove. There he refused to say who he was or where he came from, but asserted that he was "a Christian gentleman," and had felt it his duty to persuade Mr. Morgan to end the war.

The effect on the stock market was hardly noticeable.

### Speaks Lightly of Injuries.

Mr. Morgan apparently did not consider himself seriously wounded. When he was reported that he was shot the Morgan house was the target of a volley of telephone inquiries from New York. The first of these calls was answered by Mr. Morgan himself, who calmly told of the shooting, and added that he did not think it amounted to very much.

Mr. Morgan's assailant asserted that his name was F. Holt, and said that he was an instructor in German at Cornell University.

The Cornell University faculty list contains the name of F. Holt, who has been an instructor in German at the university since 1912. He holds the degree of bachelor of arts. There is nothing in the list to indicate where he received his degree.

### Claimed to Be Old Friend.

Holt went to Glen Cove this morning on the 8:53 train, hired an automobile and went to the Morgan home on Matinecock Point. He rang the bell and when the butler answered called for Mr. Morgan. He said that he was an old friend of Mr. Morgan, but was refused admission to the house.

The man then pressed a pistol against the stomach of the butler, who screamed, and pushed his way past the servant into the hall. Mr. Morgan was approaching the front door through the hall at the time. He asked what the trouble was. The answer was a shot, which took effect in his hip.

Mr. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler, once the assailant's back was turned, picked up a brass candlestick from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head, but too late to prevent a second shot.

The butler fell on the man, wrested the weapon away and overpowered him. Servants came running in answer to his call and the sheriff's office and a physician were telephoned. The man was placed under arrest and taken to Glen Cove.

Another version of the entrance of the intruder into the Morgan home is to the effect that he had no trouble in gaining admission. He went to the door and asked to see Mr. Morgan, saying that he was an old friend. Word was taken to Mr. Morgan that some one wanted to see him.

The financier came out of his breakfast room into the main hall. Immediately on his appearance the intruder

## TO CUT THE FORCE OF MAIL CARRIERS

Economy Commission's Report May Cause Retirement of 47 in Washington.

CHANGES MORE DRASTIC THAN IN ANY OTHER CITY

Recommendation for Fewer Letter Deliveries in Every Section of the National Capital.

Forty-seven local mail carriers probably will lose their positions December 1, it is thought, if recommendations made by the economy investigating commission appointed by former Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock to investigate the post office of the country are carried into effect. It is understood that the recommendations of the commission have been approved by officials of the Post Office Department. The commission made its investigation of local mail affairs last February, and as a result has made some recommendations, more drastic, it is declared by those in position to know, than it made for any other city where it investigated with a view to more economy for city post offices.

The commission has recommended, it is understood, that the deliveries in the northeast, southeast and southwest sections of Washington, with the exception of the territory lying along the wharves and on 7th street southwest, be reduced from three to two deliveries a day. It recommends that in a part of the northwest section of the city the number of deliveries be reduced from three to two.

### Out in Business Section.

In the business sections of the city it is recommended that deliveries be cut from five to four a day.

Those conversant with the situation declare that these drastic cuts are recommended in the face of the fact that for a city of its size Washington already has the least number of deliveries in the United States, and that many smaller cities get more deliveries a day than is accorded the residents of the National Capital.

There are 360 city mail carriers on the local force. It is pointed out, of which number forty-seven will lose their positions if the recommendations are put into effect the first of December. Postmaster Prager is out of the city, and his views upon the commission's recommendations could not be obtained. It is understood the recommendations are being put in a favorable light by department officials.

### Fight in Congress Probable.

Politics may enter into the recommendations, it is asserted. A fight may be expected in Congress over the recommendations as they are put into effect by the department, it is said.

The commission's recommendations include a provision that the carriers for the northwest section of the city be transferred to the northeast, where they are helping the naturalized alien to understand the nation's institutions.

The number of collections of mail a day is said to be reduced materially, it is said, but whether the reduction will be as drastic as the proposed reduction in deliveries is not known.

## READ THEM TOMORROW

"The Truth About the Signing of the Declaration of Independence" explains a number of fallacies which still prevail in the public mind.

In an interview with A. Howard Clark, Ashmun Brown tells how patriotic and historical organizations are helping the naturalized alien to understand the nation's institutions.

James B. Morrow contributes an interesting account of how the Boston Convention of 1780 was the real signing of the Declaration of Independence.

"Women of Europe Search the Battlefields for Their Lost Soldiers."

"Lincoln's Conspirators Were Executed Fifty Years Ago Next Wednesday."

Mrs. Philander P. Claxton talks of education as a means of teaching people to put more into their lives.

"Back a Ways With Gertie," by Sewell Ford, another Shorty McCabe story.

"A Better Man Than His Father," by Ralph D. Paine, a thrilling story of the sea.

"Different Kinds of Danger," a two-page story of unusual photographs.

John D. Rockefeller writes about "The Difficult Art of Giving."

Charles M. Pepper writes of the Yankis in Louisiana, and shows what a big factor they are in the Mexican situation.

Sterling Heilig, writing from Paris, believes that a mutual social boycott among the European nations will exist after the war, and he doubts that friendly relations can ever be re-established between Germany and her foes.

"The A-B-C of American Defense," the first of a series of articles expressing facts and opinions as to our national needs along naval and military lines.

These Are But a Few of the Feature Articles Well Worth Reading.

TOMORROW in The SUNDAY STAR

## GERMAN WARSHIPS LOST AND DAMAGED, RUSSIANS REPORT

Czar's Squadron Declared to Have Driven German Cruisers Ashore in Battle.

TEUTON TORPEDO BOAT ALSO SUNK, IS CLAIM

Two Battleships Reach Kiel With Many Shots Under the Water Line.

### MINE LAYER KNOWN VICTIM

Twenty-Seven of Albatross' Crew Buried at Oestergarn—Details of Conflict Not Definitely Learned.

LONDON, July 3.—Details of the naval battle between Russian and German cruisers in the Baltic yesterday apparently were lost in the fog which enshrouded the scene of the engagement. The official story of the action from Petrograd claims that a Russian cruiser squadron drove a German cruiser ashore, but all unofficial reports agree that the vessel which met disaster was the mine layer Albatross. Petrograd claims that the German vessels retired before the Russian attack, while unofficial accounts of the engagement declare that Russia's warships had to retire before superior numbers after a battle lasting half a day.

### Russian Statement.

The Russian official statement describing the sea battle says:

"This morning (July 2) along the parallel of the Oestergarn lighthouse, on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats and engaged them in battle. At 9 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled. At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser and one torpedo boat and renewed the battle."

### Retirement Is Claimed.

"At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retire toward the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser, and his views upon the battle were pursued. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased. After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant."

### Warships Reported Damaged.

The Copenhagen Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type also was lost. The German battleship Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel, it is reported.

### Albatross Goes Aground.

"A naval action occurred this morning off the east coast of the Island of Gothland," says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company. "The German mine layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran aground to escape capture."

First Lieut. Loquenberg and twenty-five members of the crew of the Albatross were buried in the cemetery at Oestergarn, according to a Reuters Stockholm dispatch. The wounded, including two lieutenants, were taken to the village of Rona, in the central part of Gothland. The survivors among the ship's crew, which numbered 225, are being guarded, part on board the mine layer and part on land.

### Battle Off Island.

The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company states that a message has been received from Gothland telling of a naval battle off the east coast of that island. According to the message, gunfire was heard last night, and at 6:30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Ljungan harbor and later warships steamed north. At 10 o'clock four cruisers were seen closely engaged near land. Later a German torpedo boat, with many shots under the water line, was taken to the east coast of Gothland.

An official statement issued by the Russian war office July 1 told of an attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops. This attempt was repulsed. Windau is a Russian port across the Baltic from Gothland Island.

### MANY REPORTED KILLED.

Passenger Train Falls Through Trestle Near Rainier, Wash.

TACOMA Wash., July 3.—A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train fell through a trestle near Rainier, south of this city, this morning.

Many persons are reported killed.

### New U. S. Destroyer Meets Tests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Announcement is made by William Cramp & Sons, the builders, that the new United States destroyer Winslow, which has just concluded her trial trip off the Delaware breaker, has exceeded the necessary speed requirements. The speed specified in the contract was twenty-nine knots an hour. Through-out five high-speed trials the boat attained an average speed of 35.25 knots, and at one time registered 36.83 knots.



## Alexandria, Va., Soon to Drink Water From Huge Lake.

A big dam is turning Cameron run into a lake five miles long and holding 600,000,000 gallons of water; from reservoirs and settling basins huge pipe lines will extend down the valley and insure Alexandria a continuous supply of water. Read about this big engineering project tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

## HOLDS KENYON ACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Justice McCoy Sustains Government's Contentment in Ardmore Hotel Case.

GRANTS ITS PLEA AGAINST OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS

Finds It Has the Right to Abate a Nuisance When Building Is Declared a "Nuisance" by the Law.

The constitutionality of the Kenyon act, commonly known as the "red light law," was sustained today in an opinion rendered by Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court. The court held that the United States is entitled to an injunction against the owners and occupants of the Hotel Ardmore, at 518 12th street northwest, for permitting immoralities on the premises.

The provision of the act enforcing the penalty of closing the building or the portion thereof occupied by an offending tenant, Justice McCoy declares, does not deprive the owner of the property of due process of law as guaranteed by the constitution.

The use of a building for immoral purposes is declared a "nuisance" by the law and the court finds that as held by the government, the act is a nuisance and the building being of itself a nuisance, Congress provided the only effective abatement by authorizing the closing of the premises.

### Ignorance of the Owner.

On the question of ignorance of the owner as to the use to which his tenant is putting his property, Justice McCoy says: "If closing the building is a step reasonably necessary for the purpose of abatement, ignorance of the owner of the existence of the nuisance does not afford a reason for holding that such means cannot be adopted."

"If the abatement provisions of the act are to be held unconstitutional, it must be for the reason that the requirement that the building be closed for one year for all purposes unless a bond for its value be given is so far beyond what is necessary to the accomplishment of the legitimate purposes of the act as to lead to an arbitrary spoliation of property which Justice Field, in Barber vs. Connolly, says is forbidden by the Constitution."

### Limits of Police Power.

"Is the requirement that the building be closed for a year an arbitrary provision invalidating the act? The courts have never by definition pointed out the limits of the 'police power,' because of the extreme difficulty, if not the impossibility, of exact definition. The line of cleavage between what may or may not be done constitutionally must be determined, like most

## EXPLOSION DAMAGES ROOM AT THE CAPITOL; POLICE WITHOUT CLUE

Only Positive Fact Shown by Investigation Is That It Was Not Caused by Gas—Strange Letter to The Star

An explosion partially wrecked the reception room of the Senate in the northeast corner of the main floor of the Capitol last night, the detonation occurring at 11:40 o'clock.

There was but one positive statement that could be made by officials investigating the flimsy clues to the cause of the explosion found today; that was that it was not an explosion of gas. There has been no gas in that end of the Capitol for years.

A thorough examination is now being conducted by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol buildings and grounds, and Prof. Charles E. Munroe of the bureau of mines.

The only clue which Prof. Munroe, an expert in explosives, had to work on up to a late hour today was a small electrical device picked up on the north driveway of the Capitol grounds early this morning. It was a badly twisted chloride of silver cell, a commercial device, and used widely in electrical apparatus. It was found probably a hundred yards away from the room in which the explosion occurred and there is nothing but theory to attach any importance to it.

No police or detective attached to the case had any idea of the location of the person responsible for the explosion at a late hour today.

### Letter Sent to The Star.

A typewritten letter signed by "R. Pearce" was received by The Star in the morning mail. It was the letter of a crank protesting against the export of ammunition to European nations. The letter, although dated June 1, was mailed last night at 10 o'clock, nearly two hours before the explosion. It indicated that the writer had been waiting some time for an opportunity to carry out his plan which, he said, would be "the exclamation point of his career."

The letter was addressed in pencil, in printed, not script letters, as if to disguise handwriting. It was a long letter, and the writer, who was identified by the small printed characters at the uppermost edge, was the word "Senate." The writer had sealed the envelope, turned it over and then upside down before stamping and addressing it.

The second line of the letter began: "In connection with the 'affair.' There was an unexplained blank between 'the' and 'affair.'"

There was an unexplained blank between "the" and "affair." "Calls War Exports 'Colossal Crime.'"

"By the way," continues the writer, at the outset of his argument, "don't blame this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience. Let every nation make her own man-killing machine."

"Sorry I had to use explosives. (For the last time I trust.) It is the export kind and ought to make enough noise to be heard above the voices of the class."

The body of the letter was typewritten and a postscript was written with a pencil and printed. The handwriting was apparently that of an uneducated person. The letter was at once brought to the attention of the police.

The explosion occurred in the room occupied by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia and an office occupied by the Senate sergeant-at-arms. It was on the second floor. There are two windows facing directly north, two doors opening into the room mentioned on the east, two doors to the south, entering into the Senate corridors and hallways, and a door opening into the east wing of the Capitol.

A man could not easily climb up the outside of the building to the windows which the damage occurred, but from the outer portico ends only a step from the first of the two windows. There is a ledge extending across the building and it would not be a difficult matter for any one to crawl along the ledge and toss a bomb in through the window which was blowing in some place, but no other clue to footmarks was found at the earliest investigations.

It was reported that Becker's statement would attempt to explain the death of "Big Tim" Sullivan, who was believed to have been killed by a New Haven railroad train.

### Cannot Deny Testimony.

Conflicting statements and denials by some of the informers against Becker and by others confused the situation today. One clear point was that the informers could not deny their testimony against Becker violating the contract under which they were granted immunity by the state's representatives. Under this agreement they were to enjoy immunity unless shown to be guilty of perjury.

Webster Repudiates Marshall's Story

Bridge Webster, at Marshall's home in Pasadena last night, denied that he had given H. T. Marshall, his former attorney, any information regarding Charles Becker. "I told my whole story at a two trials," said Webster, "and I am through with the whole thing."

That Becker had absolutely nothing to do with the murder was the statement made by Marshall as coming from his client, Bridge Webster.

This followed closely upon the heels of a story that Sam Schepps, the gambler, held "the secret in the Becker case," and would tell Gov. Whitman, should the governor ask him to.

### Secretary Lansing Thanks Chile.

Secretary Lansing has cabled his thanks to the minister of foreign affairs of Chile, who recently sent a message of congratulations on his appointment. "I assure you," the Secretary said, "that while Secretary of State it shall be my pleasure to foster these ties of cordial friendship, which so happily exist between our two countries."

The veteran, Jones, was in his place at the door to the Senate wing, on the east front of the lower floor, when the explosion occurred, and was startled so that he nearly fell from the building. He endeavored to locate the damage, and on finding it told the police that he was eventually closed.

The explosion was a severe one, in the judgment of Supt. Woods. At first glance it would appear that the explosion was one that merely damaged the glass by scattering it all over the place, caved in door panels and wrecked the telephone booths. Supt. Woods said that the fact that one of the windows of the room was open would result in considerable of the explosive force being lost, also the blowing doors would have the pressure considerably. However, Capt. M. Louthan, in charge of the Capitol police, says that the window which Supt. Woods believed was open, in reality was closed for this reason, "said Capt. Louthan. There was a man on the floor, and a patient part of the building. He was Frank Jones, a veteran of thirty years, placed at the lower door because he knew every one who had anything to do in the Capitol and could stop strangers. George Gunn, a recent addition to the force, was the only man on the Senate or main floor of the building. Jones complained that a terrible draft was blowing in somewhere from the upper floor, and Gunn was supposed to see that the window was shut. He told me it was eventually closed."

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